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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870.

No. 26.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER LVIII.

DURING no period of her history was England governed by men whose characters intellectually were so far below mediocrity than those who swayed her destinies between the peace of Paris in 1763 and that of Versailles in 1783. The Revolution of 1688 had placed a monopoly of power in the hands of the Whig party, a long and scarcely interrupted exercise of the patronage of the State had created an oligarchy of the great Whig families, who looked to the chief offices under the crown theirs by hereditary right. George III. knew well that if he was obliged to govern Great Britain by their means he was only a king in name, and therefore as soon as he could make the necessary arrangements he endeavored to shake off the trammels of party as understood by the Whigs and establish a Court party with himself as the sovereign at its head. He well knew at the same time that without a majority in the House of Commons such a course would be impossible, and that majority he managed to secure. The party thus created were dignified with the name of "Tories"—a Celtic or Gaelic word—*tuirigh*, which signifies "for the King," and were in reality the constitutional party of the day, holding their offices by the will of the Sovereign as long as they possessed a majority in the British House of Commons. George III. and the Tory party had solved the problem of responsible government by giving the nation a ministry accountable to the House of Commons: but as this innovation destroyed the Whig monopoly the Sovereign and his advisers were subjected to the utmost virulence of party abuse and rancour, while actual treason was resorted to under the spurious pretext that the Whig minority represented the whole of the people of England, and would support the glorious traditions of 1688—when they had

achieved the deliverance of England from tyranny and Papal supremacy. In reality, it was no special desire to advance the interests of the people which led Chatham, Burke, and Fox to secretly abet and openly advocate treason in the American Colonies, but simply a desire to re-establish Whig ascendancy, for they openly taught as a political dogma "that the only way to overcome despotism is to circumscribe its area"—the natural corollary being that when Britain was reduced to the dimensions she occupied in the reign of Charles I. the Whigs could play a similar game to that enacted by the Roundheads—their worthy ancestors. Happily for England the Sovereign who occupied the throne at this period had clear and elevated ideas of his prerogative and the duties pertaining to his office, feeling alive to the fact that the crown had been received from the people, his whole energies were bent to administering the affairs of the Empire for their benefit, and he had determined that the combination of a few families should in no wise interfere between him, the welfare of his people, and the honor of the Empire.

Lord Bolingbroke has well defined the effect of the Whig policy by saying that "party was the madness of many for the gain of the few." The discontent in America, caused by the enforcement of the navigation laws, was eagerly laid hold of by the leading men of that party as a possible and probable means to the end for which they had been working; and the malcontents were encouraged by private communications, in which Lord Chatham and Mr. Burke figured largely, and by open aid in Parliament. The first Earl of Chatham had fought his way to the front rank of politics by his ability as an orator—as a statesman, he did not know what the term meant. Haughty, arrogant, and insolent, inordinately ambitious, thoroughly selfish and egotistical, he managed to do more mischief to Great Britain than any other name recorded in her history. A confirmed invalid, with a total ignorance of financial matters he yet fancied he could direct all the affairs of the administration; his insolent and affected indiffer-

ence when in office, coupled with the assumption of superior power and wisdom, disgusted the honest and matter of fact Monarch, who could not understand why any individual should evade the performance of his duty. As history is written this man bids fair to go down to posterity as a pure and disinterested patriot, a great man and one of those of whom Englishmen ought to be proud. For his patriotism he died with an earl's coronet on his brow, and pensions levied off the industry of his countrymen. His title to greatness is to be founded on the fact that he was one of the principal agents in depriving his native land of the greater part of her Colonial Empire, raising up a hostile nation against her, lowering her prestige and honor in the dust, removing her from the commanding position she should occupy in the civilised world, and inflicting injuries on her commercial and manufacturing industries from which she has not yet recovered. Future historians will learn to estimate the character of William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, at its true value as they will be removed from the influence of that party who look up to his example as that of a shining light.

Edmund Burke was one of those characters which has occasionally appeared in the history of English Parliamentary Government—an orator of great power; vivid imagination and versatile wit, a good politician in the lowest sense of the term, but no statesman. He stood manfully by the party which introduced him to public life; aided powerfully in precipitating the revolt of the American Colonies, and only became a Tory when the events of the French Revolution shewed what the logical sequence of his long career in preaching sedition would be.

Charles James Fox was an unscrupulous and unprincipled agitator. Constitutionally a demagogue, with him party was the end and aim of all statesmanship; too indolent to take a very active part on any side. He aided the American rebellion by his furious and wholesale denunciation of his opponents, and by his avowed preference for those counsels which advocated the independence of the rebellious Colonies. His style of

declamation, for it could be called by no higher name, was furious, personal, and vindictive. Guided by no real principle he was a member of two or three administrations, but managed to do considerable mischief in all by quarrelling with the leaders in turn, while his attacks while in opposition had the effect of paralysing the efforts of the administration, and more than once placed England in great peril. Unhappily the period was characterized by a total lack of statesmen—the adherents of the King's party numbered no orators or demagogues in their ranks, and those who occupied the first place were men of no tenacity of purpose. Too indolent and good natured to retort on the opposition with their own weapons, although they had two men who could run a tilt with the Whig trio, as far as bad language, violence, and abuse could go—Thurlow, Attorney General, and Wedderham, Solicitor General. In fact, the only man with tenacity of purpose was the Monarch himself, and as a statesman he was far away above any of his contemporaries in either Whig or Tory parties. If his advice had been followed the Thirteen Colonies would have remained British dependencies to this day, and the creation of new nationalities would have been indefinitely postponed.

If, as some writers hold, the Colonists had been outraged by the attempt of the British Parliament to tax them without their consent it shewed that Lord Chatham, whose administration had reached the climax of absurdity and extravagance, could find no other solution of the financial embarrassment under which the public exchequer was laboring than the celebrated tax on tea. And it was held as sound constitutional law that the American Colonies were as much a part and parcel of Great Britain as England, Scotland, and Wales, therefore the right to tax them for the benefit of the whole was clear and indisputable. Their own representative bodies being mercifully granted for the regulation of municipal affairs, and only possessed that power within their own Colonies, and as a consequence the first Congress had incurred the penalties of treason for usurping executive power to which it had no claim. The second added to covert treason open and undisguised rebellion. On the Colonial schemers, Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Franklin, the guilt of resistance to legal authority and the consequent bloodshed rests; but it is only fair to say that it is shared by the great Whig leaders, Chatham, Burke, and Fox, in an equal, if not a greater, degree. It is to the villainous policy they pursued in negotiating the peace of 1782 that Canada has been deprived of a proper Eastern frontier line, and that the people of the United States shut her out of Lake Michigan. The limits of the Thirteen Colonies at the peace of Paris, 1763, were bounded on the east by the St. Croix River, on the north by the Adirondack range to the head waters of the Mohawk, and on the

west by the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers to the Mississippi. Lord Shelburne and Mr. Fox vied with each other as to which of them should load the rebels with favors at the expence of Great Britain; and the former's *special ambassador*, Mr. Oswald, whom he describes as "a pacifical man," and whom it is presumed, was a Quaker, brought from the wily Boston printer, Franklin, a modest request that England would make a present to the United States of Canada, which the same learned doctor failed to gain in 1777 by force or fraud, and out of which the veterans of Montcalm's gallant army hunted himself and his Yankee robbers like well whipped hounds. Indeed, so severe was the lesson taught that it required thirty-five years to forget it, and a repetition of it has kept the peace for the last fifty years.

Lord Shelburne was quite willing to gratify Dr. Franklin and the rebels, but the administration would not dare to face the country with such a proposition. Mr. Oswald was in the hands of the astute Yankee—a fit and proper instrument for his purpose—false, treacherous, vindictive and hypocritical, he impressed the mind of that simple man, whose natural abilities or education only fitted him for the counting house, as a man of great genius, wide philanthropy, perfectly honest and disinterested. If anything could add to the humiliating position in which the Whigs had placed Great Britain it was the fact that they brought their personal ambition into the Cabinet, and so wretchedly had they organised the departments of the Government that the two Secretaries of State were at issue as to whose department the negotiations should properly belong, and Chas. J. Fox, not to be outdone or overshadowed by Lord Shelburne, despatched his own ambassador to Paris to open negotiations with the Count Vergennes. It argues great exhaustion in the means of the rebellious Colonies, the French, Spanish and Dutch to find them treating with a power represented by a party, so utterly devoid of all ideas of national honor, decency, and common sense, and we now know what might easily have been understood then, that another campaign would have enabled England to dictate her own terms, re-established her authority, and left her the simple task of conciliating a people whom she had never treated cruelly, and who were so foully misled by their leaders.

THE RED MAN.

The New York *World* says:—

"One of the most surprising things about the Red River imbroglio is that the Canadian Indians have been the steadfast adherents of the Dominion government. So warm in fact, has been their friendship that it has been with some little difficulty they have been restrained from swooping down upon the contumacious opposers of British sovereignty in Manitobah. It is to be observed that these red men are not of a different race from those on our Western border, but to the full as savage—numbering, indeed,

as chief among them, the fierce confederacy of the Six Nations, which formerly, under the leadership of the Mohawks, held their headquarters in this state. To this day they still roam wild in the woods, and are as much given to paint and feathers, and scalping knives and tomahawks as ever; but, under the wise Indian policy of the Dominion, they wear their paint and war weapons for show only, living in peace and amity with the white man. Why then, when the Englishman can maintain such friendship with the desolate Mohawk, is it that we of the United States must be perpetually engaged in that sickening barbarism known as war on the plains? The Canadian policy leads to no wars, no slaughters, no disturbed borders, no costly and frequent expeditions, but, in addition to perfect peace, procures the constant keeping on foot of a wild but attached and serviceable light militia that will turn out any day and fight and die for the Dominion. Our side the picture is too black to talk about; and mortifying as is the confession, it must be admitted that there at least our neighbours excel us as far in humanity as in statecraft.

Manitobah Lake, which has given a title to the Province formed out of the Red River region, derives its name from a small island from which, in the stillness of night, issues a "mysterious voice," though there is no real "mystery" about it. On no account will the Obijways approach or land upon this island, supposing it to be the home of the Manitobah—"the speaking God." The cause of this curious sound is the beating of the waves on the "shingle," or large pebbles lining the shores. Along the northern coast of the island there is a long low cliff of fine grained compact limestone, which, under the stroke of the hammer, clicks like steel. The waves beating on the shore at the foot of the cliff cause the fallen fragments to rub against each other, and to give out a sound resembling the chimes of distant church bells. This phenomenon occurs when the gales blow from the north, and then, as the winds subside, low, wailing sounds, like whispering voices are heard in the air. English travellers assert that the effect is very impressive, and have been awakened at night under the impression that they were listening to church bells.

The Royal Canadian Rifles paraded in full strength at the Tete du Pont Barracks at 10:30 on Friday morning, in marching order to witness the presentation of a silver medal with an annuity of £15 pounds a year from the 18th February last to Quartermaster Sergeant Charles Conroy. The *News* says the regiment having formed a square, Lieut. and Adjutant Givens then read the order from the Deputy Adjutant General, Montreal, for the presentation to be made in the presence of the regiment, after which Col. Hibbert complimented Quartermaster Sergeant Conroy on his good luck at the end of his service, in having such an honorable distinction bestowed on him, and he knew there was not a man in the regiment more deserving of it. He had witnessed the formation of the regiment and now he saw the disbanding of it. Col. Hibbert then shook hands with the Quartermaster Sergeant, and wishing him many years to live and enjoy his reward. Quartermaster Sergeant Conroy has served nearly 26 years, 21 of which have been as a non-commissioned officer, and he never had a report against him during his whole period of service.

ADDRESS OF THE OTTAWA BOARD OF TRADE.

His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—The Council of the Board of Trade of the city of Ottawa respectfully place before your Excellency and Council the following statement of facts connected with the external relations of Canada to the Government and people of the United States, under the belief that a calm consideration of all the circumstances will be attended with such alterations therein as shall be in a great degree beneficial to the interests of this country and in a lesser degree to our neighbors, with whom we wish to live on terms of peace and amity.

It is a matter of historical record that the policy of the United States has been directed through a long series of years to the acquisition of Canada: that this has been the principal object to which the efforts of successive administrations have tended admits of no doubt, and that success would ere this have attended the endeavours of the United States Government were it not that the people of Canada universally prefer their own institutions.

In order to bring about a forced union the Government and legislature of the United States abrogated the reciprocal commercial treaty which for nearly eleven years existed between that country and Canada, and in June, 1866, the same year in which the treaty was abrogated, in violation of international obligations, neutrality and the respect which one nation should entertain for another's territory, let loose armed expeditions of her citizens on our Eastern and Western frontiers whose avowed objects were the forcible separation of Canada from the British Empire, her conquest in the interest of the United States, and the humiliation and enslavement of the Canadian people, and it was not till they had been repulsed at the expence of many valuable Canadian lives that the then President of the United States interfered to save the remnant of the invaders from the punishment their crimes merited.

Since that period a society, known as Fenians, purporting to be composed of Irish emigrants, but in reality citizens of the United States and subjects of its Government, have been organized and allowed, in defiance of all international law, to drill soldiers, provide munitions of war, organize troops, and actually levy war on the Dominion of Canada from within the United States.

That in the month of May last they crossed the Eastern frontier in battle array and were defeated by the Canadian and Imperial troops in action at Eccles' Hill and at Trout River, that the remnant of the defeated bands sought shelter within the territories of the United States, by whose officers they were protected and comforted. That the whole of this attempt at levying war was well known to the President and executive Government of the United States at Washington and that no interference on their part was attempted till the invaders were defeated in the field, and then so very inefficiently as to lead to the protection of those marauders instead of punishment for their attempted crimes.

The proclamation of the President warning those people of the consequences of violating the neutrality laws was issued on 24th of May, the action at Eccles' Hill was fought on the 25th and at Trout river on 27th of the same month, and in neither case was there one United States soldier to enforce obedience to its provisions. Moreover,

those American citizens were allowed to form depots of arms, ammunition and provisions at convenient points along the frontier, with the full knowledge and cognizance of the people and government of the United States who took no measures to prevent such unmistakeable warlike demonstrations. While Canada has scrupulously fulfilled all neutrality obligations, extending to the United States every courtesy within their power of her Government and people, and which it would be very inconvenient to them to be obliged to forego, commanding as she does the outlets of the great lakes to the seaboard, an act of studied and insolent discourtesy and unfriendliness was perpetrated by the Government of the United States in refusing to allow Canadian vessels to pass through the 3000 feet in length of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior, the only piece of canal in the possession of the United States, under the pretence that these vessels were carrying contraband of war, whereas, in reality, they were laden with stores for men engaged in building a wagon road across the summit between Lake Superior and navigable waters flowing into the Hudson Bay.

This attempt to interfere with a matter of mere internal policy was unequalled for unprecedented, and entirely out of place, especially as the people of the United States had been allowed to transport troops over Canadian railways and munitions of war through the canals belonging to that country during the contest with the Southern States, in which the latter had acquired the legal status of a belligerent and all the rights appertaining thereto, while in the case of the Red River Expedition nothing of the kind had occurred or was anticipated.

A course of action of this description pursued throughout has been productive of great and serious loss to Canada, and that loss cannot be measured by the actual amount of money expended for the necessary military operations but it must be measured by the loss of value to the country by inducing a feeling of insecurity, taking our agricultural, commercial and manufacturing population from their various industrial pursuits, by the deterioration of value in funded property and by the loss inflicted on commercial and real estate by fear of invasion and plunder from an enemy who is enabled by the shelter given by the United States to elude the fate which would have long since overtaken him. An examination of the Press of the United States will prove that these allegations are well founded, for therein, with hardly an exception, the so-called *Fenian Raid* has been chronicled and encouraged.

Therefore, feeling every confidence in the measures adopted for the country's benefit by your Excellency and your advisers, we address you asking to have this matter put before the Imperial Government in order that satisfaction may be demanded from the United States, a full money compensation for the losses sustained and security that measures will be at once taken to prevent a repetition of those attempts in future.

The Council of the Board of Trade feel great satisfaction in complimenting your Excellency's Government on the promptitude with which the late invasion was met and defeated, and congratulate the country in having such an efficient Militia Department, as well as feel proud of the bravery, gallantry, patriotism and discipline of the soldiers of Canada. But it is not satisfactory to find a large proportion of the British Press falsely assuming that *great credit* is due the President of the United States for

promptitude and loyalty by which the world is given to understand that it was through his exertions alone the defeat of the movement was caused, while, on the contrary, the proofs are clear and distinct that every facility was afforded the invaders, that he did nothing whatever to prevent the consequence of their acts, and this is most emphatically pointed out in Lieut. General Lindsay's address to the Canadian soldiers for which the thanks of the country is due, as it is the utterance of a statesman, and a general. We are persuaded that the existence of friendly relations with the United States are precarious and at any moment a contest may be precipitated, deplorable in the extreme, but of which or its consequences Canada would have no cause to dread, and we are of opinion that the whole of the questions existing between Great Britain and the United States should be speedily adjusted, as such a course would preserve the people of Canada from the dangers surrounding measures of international law and the and the adjustment of vexed questions and enable them to ascertain who were friends or who foes, in case of being compelled to defend their country and institutions; seeing that the Canadian people are as much component parts of the population of the British Empire as the people of any English Shire, it is a source of far greater annoyance to find that they are slighted and misrepresented at home than it would be to repel invasions of American citizens, although the same might be specially designed in Washington and patronized in London, we are satisfied your Excellency and Council will be supported by the whole people of Canada in bringing this matter before the people and Government of England.

Signed on behalf of the Council of the Ottawa Board of Trade.

ALEX. WORKMAN,

G. H. PERRY, President.
Member of Council, Secretary *pro tem*.
Ottawa, June 20th, 1870.

M.: CAMPBELL'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The selection of the Hon. Alexander Campbell for the mission to England must meet the views of the Canadian people generally. A first class lawyer; a man of high personal character, well versed in American politics, his views among English statesmen cannot fail to command attention and respect. Outsiders are not expected to know the exact text of Mr. Campbell's instructions: of one thing, however, we may be certain—they are respectful and firm and meant to be final. The people of Canada—and we believe the Government are with them in that respect—want to know at the earliest possible moment what England's intentions are towards this country. They have made up their minds for any alternative, rather than submit to insults and indignities, and if the worst comes, to the worst we shall, at all events, preserve our self respect as a people. We would no grieve if we should be compelled to dissolve our nominal connexion with the mother country, so dear to so many of us? We love its people—its glorious memories and traditions, its proud history is ours; but self preservation yields a more powerful influence over us than all these; and we prefer starting on our national career alone to being compelled to defend our borders single handed from England's avowed enemies. We hope Mr. Campbell's complaints will be received in a proper spirit and all our grievances redressed at once.—*Sarnia Canadian*.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT
GENERAL OF MILITIA.

APPENDIX.

ADJUTANTS GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, June 6th, 1870.*The Honorable the Minister of Militia and
Defence, etc.*
(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 1st June, 1870.

Sir,—The Lieutenant-General Commanding desires me to enclose for submission to His Excellency the Governor General an account by Captain Fitzgeorge, A.D.C., of what took place on the Huntingdon front, on the 27th and 28th May.

The official report of Lieutenant-Colonel Bagot, the officer in command, detailing the manner in which he drove the Fenians back across the border, will be sent to you in due course

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM EARLE,

Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary.

To His Excellency the Governor General.
(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 30th May, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor to report, that in accordance with your instructions, I left Montreal on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 6.30 p.m., by rail, in company with two guns and waggons, 30 horses, and 42 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, Active Militia of this city.

We reached Coteau Station at about 11 p.m., where the disembarkation of horses and guns delayed us one hour and a half, owing to the absence of proper facilities for that purpose.

At 2 a.m., accompanied by an escort of the 69th, we left in the Sallaberry, and reached Port Louis at 3 a.m., where I pushed on alone to Huntingdon, a distance of seven and a-half miles, principally of plank road, which town I reached at 4:10 a.m., and found the brigade parading under Lieutenant-Col. Bagot, 69th Regiment.

69th Regiment, under Major Smyth	about.....	450
Montreal Garrison Artillery, under	Lieutenant-Colonel McKay.....	300
Two companies of Volunteer Engi-	neers, under Major Kennedy....	80
50th Huntingdon Borderers, under	Lieutenant-Colonel McEchran ..	300

Total, including officers and men, about 1130

The 69th arrived late the previous night and encamped. The volunteers had been billeted.

Shortly before 5, the brigade moved off towards Hendersonville. The advance guard was furnished by the 50th Huntingdon Borderers, the 69th were in support, the Engineers and Artillery in reserve.

En-passant, I took the opportunity of telegraphing to you my arrival. Telegram marked "A."

Our latest news was that the Fenians had advanced two or three miles in the day, before, but retired at night beyond the lines to their encampment, without doing damage except that of cutting the wires at Hendersonville, and were awaiting reinforcements to march upon Huntingdon. Lieutenant Butler, 69th regiment, had been sent on, on Thursday, to the lines, to hire mounted scouts, and get information.

The roads were good, the weather clear and warm. Halts were made every hour. Plenty of water; the roads following the windings of the river.

At two miles from Hendersonville, scouts came in, who had been fired on by Fenians, who had crossed the lines under General Starr, at about 7 a.m., in number about 250, and were said to be drilling half a mile this side of the lines.

At 8.30, we sighted Holbrook's store, and I directed the officer commanding the advanced guard, with whom I rode, to load, and myself got the men to march regularly, and, by Colonel Bagot's order, gave a few special instructions about their skirmishing.

On nearing Holbrook's store, one mile from the lines, we sighted the Fenians drawn up in column, facing Canada, in a field about half a mile this side of Trout River lines village on left of road, probable number 250; apparently no horse with them.

Colonel Bagot sent on the 50th, under Colonel McEchran, who broke into skirmishing order at Holbrook's, with their left on the road, their right in the field on the right.

I accompanied the operator to Holbrook's store, and the wire was refixed in three minutes; I waited till the first shot was fired by the Fenians, and then sent telegram "B" I then joined Colonel Bagot; meanwhile, opposite Holbrook's the 69th had formed quarter distance column very steadily, and as the road narrowed, diminished their front. The first shot was fired at a distance of about 300 yards, but our skirmishers had advanced so rapidly that this distance was soon diminished.

A company of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, under Captain Doucet, had crossed the stream by a bridge, and were making along the right bank to flank the enemy.

A Fenian picket, about 30 men, was drawn up between two hop fields, and were the first to fire on us.

The Fenians, covered by a few skirmishers, retired through a hop field, sheltered by the hop-poles, which were afterwards found stripped by bullets. On clearing the hop field they ran across two open fields, and got behind an entrenchment, previously thrown up, consisting of a strengthened fence and a trench two feet deep; the road was barricaded.

On the 50th clearing the hop field they were reinforced by Captain Mansfield's company of the 69th which joined the skirmishers.

The Fenians fired two volleys from their entrenchment, and then were seized with a panic, and ran 150 yards into the bush behind and across the lines, throwing away in their terror, their rifles, packs, belts, and even coats.

Our skirmishers pursued them to the edge of the wood, and fired a few parting shots, when the line being shown to us, Colonel Bagot ordered all firing to cease, and called the skirmishers in, and led the men in, giving three cheers.

There were no United States troops or authorities in sight, but the line was strictly respected.

Colonel Bagot then sent me to fetch a company of Montreal Garrison Artillery, under Captain Hall, that had been left at Holbrook's store, and take it across the river and search the wood on our left. I gave Captain Hall his orders, and then sent telegram "C." I joined Captain Hall, and broke his company into two parts, half skirmishing, and half in support, and we had a march of about two miles through brush wood, and over very boggy and snaggy ground. On connecting with Col. Bagot's left, I halted the men under cover, having ascertained that the wood was clear.

We were there till near 12, noon, when receiving orders from Colonel Bagot, we

crossed the river near the lines, and joined his retiring columns.

I then sent telegram "D." after ascertaining from personal inspection that no prisoner had been taken, with his loaded rifle, by two unarmed scouts; he was a deserter from the United States army, and appeared to me to have served in the British service.

Our only casualty was one Huntingdon Borderer, slightly flesh wounded on the left temple.

No correct data as to Fenian casualties could be obtained; but from the blood behind the entrenchment, several must have been wounded, and I believe two died in the woods.

A quantity of arms, ammunition, and stores, were picked up by our men on this side of the lines.

A picket of the 69th, supported by the 58th, was left at Holbrook's store, and patrolled to the lines.

The main body retired to a mile from Holbrook's, where they encamped, the 69th had their tents, the volunteers were quartered in a barn close by.

About 7 p.m., Colonel Stevenson's battery, which had been telegraphed for soon after 2, arrived in capital order, and pitched their tents and parked their guns behind the 69th.

In the evening I went over the fields of the skirmish.

At 10.30 p.m., news arrived that the enemy had re collected, and orders were given to parade 3 a.m., and, if necessary, to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

Our force engaged consisted of about 350 men.

The Fenians had probably 250 this side of the lines; there is no data as to what they had across the border.

I should not omit to add that regulars and volunteers evinced the most determined spirit, and behaved admirably.

The firing on both sides was wild, but our men were unsteadied by the long march and rapid advance into action.

The Fenians fired too high, the balls passing over us.

Lieutenant Butler and his scouts were most energetic and useful.

After encamping, the prisoner was sent on, under an escort of the 69th, to Huntingdon.

At 9 p.m., I sent telegram "E."

On the 28th we paraded at 3 a.m., and then, there being nothing stirring, the parade was dismissed.

At 6 a.m., I took a company of Garrison Artillery and posted them a mile east of Trout River lines, and a mile back from the lines, to prevent any crossing on our right rear.

At 9 a.m., I went over the fields of the skirmish with Colonel Bagot, who, finding the 50th on parade, made them an effective speech. We then met an American Lieutenant named Marritt, who had arrived at the lines with 12 men, and had seized 23 boxes of Fenian arms, ammunition, and stores.

He gave us permission to pass the lines, and we saw the teams being packed at the recent Fenian camp, half a mile on the other side of the lines.

All the Fenians had then left.

At 5 p.m., orders were received for the 69th to leave for Quebec, and, by permission of Colonel Bagot, I left for Montreal at once, which place I reached at noon on Sunday, the 29th instant.

I have only to add that had the Fenians held their entrenchment any time, our force might have met with serious loss.

Further, I should wish to mention the admirable manner in which Deputy A. C. Ge-

eral Roger kept the troops supplied in every way, giving them fresh meat, while I was there. He supplied them from Huntingdon.

The volunteers supplied themselves, and lived principally on eggs and bacon.

The country was well watered and fertile, and there was plenty of hay.

The inhabitants, as a rule, well disposed, but numerous Fenian sympathisers lived along the border on both sides,

I have, &c.,

G. FITZGEORGE, A.D.C.,
Captain, 2nd Batt., 23rd Royal Fusiliers.

APPENDIX N.

MONTREAL, June 4, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor herewith to enclose to you copies of the report of the engagement at Eccles' Hill with Fenians, made by me to the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Col., D.A.J.

(Com. No. 5 Mil. Dis.

The Adjutant General Militia,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

ECCLES' HILL CAMP,
28th May, 1870.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I proceeded on the afternoon of the 24th instant, to Stanbridge, to assume command of the 60th Battalion Active Militia, which had been ordered there for active service, having previously upon your suggestion, telegraphed to Frelighsburg from Montreal, that any inhabitants having rifles, who could be got together sooner than the Volunteers mustered at their headquarters, should take possession and hold Eccles' Hill, if not already occupied by the Fenians.

I found, on my arrival at Stanbridge, but one company assembled (No. 3, Capt. Robinson), and that not at its full strength. I also learned from the Adj. of the Battalion, Capt. Kemp, that several inhabitants of the country, not enrolled in the active service, had armed themselves, and under the direction of Mr. Asa Westover, of Dunham, had occupied Eccles' Hill, a strong position on the immediate frontier, in advance of Cook's Corner, and that the Fenians had moved up to within a few hundred yards of the boundary line, occupying a hill opposite to the Eccles.

Captain Kemp suggested, and knowing from your instructions during recent previous service on this frontier, the great importance you attached to the possession of this strong position, I acted upon his suggestion, and sent forward a picket to Cook's Corner, in support of the party occupying Eccles' Hill, with instructions to move forward at daylight to re-inforce it. I also ordered another detachment of 24 men, under Capt. Bockus, of No. 5 Company, to move up as supports to Cook's Corner at daylight, and this detachment, also, under your orders, was moved up to Eccles' Hill during the forenoon, after your arrival.

Having accompanied the picket to Cook's Corner, and seen it marched off to the front I returned to Stanbridge, and re-orted to you shortly after your arrival. While at Cook's Corner, two prisoners, who had been captured by the party of armed inhabitants, at Eccles' Hill, were brought in, one of them proving to be a Fenian captain named Murphy, the other a St. Albans teamster of the same name, believed to have been in the employ of the marauders. I sent them, under guard of a corporal and two men, to Stanbridge, making my force at the front, up to and until afternoon, 3 officers and 46 men.

Having proceeded to Eccles' Hill before me, I found, on my arrival, that the necessary disposition of men for the defence of the place had been already made by you. The sentries of the advanced guard of the enemy were then visible upon the hill opposite, but nothing indicated any immediate intention to attack us.

Upon your return to Stanbridge to make the necessary arrangements for bringing up the remainder of the force, I assumed command of the outpost. At this time a picket consisting of an officer and 10 men, had been posted upon the right rear. The remaining men of the detachment, 2 officers and 36 men, were posted among the rocks and trees, and behind the fences stretching from the road to the crest of the hill, while our right flank was protected by a body of 35 armed inhabitants, for the most part sharpshooters. The numbers of the combined force at my disposal to resist an attack upon the post was, therefore, 2 officers and 71 men. But of these, between half past 11 and half past 12 o'clock, 15 or 16 were about procuring dinner at neighbouring houses.

At about 20 minutes before twelve o'clock, General Foster, the United States Marshal for the adjoining District of Vermont waited upon me, desiring, as he informed me, to offer assurances that his Government and himself personally were doing all what was possible to prevent a raid, that United States troops were being moved up to assist him in the discharge of his duty and enforcement of the neutrality laws as fast as they could be transported.

He also said he was charged with a message from the person in command of the Fenian force in front, to say that those under his command would not make war upon women and children, nor be permitted to plunder peaceable inhabitants, but would conduct their war in the manner approved among civilized nations.

I replied that I could receive no message from men who were mere pirates and marauders, and that it was scarcely satisfactory to those whom they intended to murder, because they were in arms for the defence of their government and country, that their piracy would not be attended with unusual barbarities.

While we were in conversation, the head of the Fenian column began to advance. I called the attention of General Foster to the fact, who replied "I thought they intended to 'attack you soon, but not as soon as this.'" He then drove away in the direction of and past the Fenian party.

I hastily made such disposition of the men as seemed most advantageous with Captain Bockus, on the left of the skirmish line, which rested on the main road. As will be seen, from the statement above, the force at my disposal for the purpose of resisting the attack made, was something less than 60 rifles. I have been unable to ascertain the precise numbers of the party of armed civilians.

The enemy advanced in close column from 150 to 200 strong, with a small advanced guard, at 50 or 100 yards in advance of the main body; on its approach to the boundary line, it was ordered to move at the double, and the advanced guard rushed across; so soon as it was upon Canadian soil I opened fire upon it. The fire was returned from the main column of attack still within United States territory, when the conflict became general. Upon the first discharge one man in the leading section of the advanced guard, was shot dead and others wounded, and the remaining men comprising it sought refuge in the neighbouring barns and under a bridge near at

hand. The main body, halted, wavered, partially rallied again, and then, galled by the well sustained and well directed fire of our men, broke—all seeking refuge behind the houses and stone fences along the road, or making their way to a wood which crowned the summit of the hill opposite to our position upon the same (the western) side of the road, another man being killed and several wounded in seeking this shelter.

From this time a desultory fire from behind trees and fences, &c., was kept up. A few minutes after the column was broken, you arrived, and assumed the command.

The fire of the Fenian column while formed as such, was very ill-directed, sometimes more resembling a *feu de joie* than anything else. Hardly a shot came near us till after shelter had been gained by the enemy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed), B. CHAMBERLIN, Lt.-Col.

Commanding 60th Batt. Active Militia.

To Lieut.-Col. W. O. Smith,

Dep. Adj. Genl. Comdg. Militia.
Mil. Dist. No. 5.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]

39TH BATTALION.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—The 39th Battalion, V. M. Rifles, under command of Col. Tisdale, last week finished the annual drill in camp at Simcoe, the headquarters of the Battalion. The companies mustered pretty strong. The weather was very fine except being a little too wet. The men enjoyed camp life very much and was sorry when their time expired. Many of the men in all the companies were new recruits who knew nothing of drill, but they very soon picked it up. The Battalion was inspected on Saturday by Col. Durie, D.A.G., and Brigade Major Villiers, who gave a very minute and critical inspection, examining every rifle and all the accoutrements, and detailed the drill which they wished the battalion put through, after a number of Battalion movements, after which a considerable time was spent in skirmishing. During the inspection Private Peter Schran of No. 3 Company was run over by some horses which were pasturing in the field; these horses became frightened at the line of skirmishers and rushed about the field and got between two lines of skirmishers, as one was going to relieve the other and in running through the relieving line ran over two men knocking them down. One soon recovered, the other, Schran, has been senseless ever since; both surgeons were on the spot and pronounced it concussion of the brain, I have just heard that the poor fellow has since died. The officers and men before breaking camp made up a purse of about one hundred dollars and gave to his wife who has a small baby of only four weeks old and four other small children.

On Sunday a church parade was ordered with the band; the largest number attended the English Church. The able Rector,

the Rev. Mr. Grasett, gave a very appropriate discourse, full of loyalty and patriotism, which pleased the Volunteers very much. On Monday, the last day, fifteen rounds of blank cartridge was served out to each man which was used in skirmishing and pleased the men amazingly.

The Reeve and people of Simcoo with their accustomed liberality to the defenders of our country, gave the Volunteers a free lunch before going home, which saved them the trouble of cooking dinner the day of breaking camp. Altogether a very good time was spent and the men fell in the routine of camp life like old soldiers and learned much of the reality of soldiering on active service.

Norfolk, June 16th, 1870.

ANON.

FROM MONTREAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The *Minerve* and *Daily Witness* are having a fling at one another, disputing over the number of French Canadians who went to the front lately. The *Minerve* gives the numbers at some hundreds, the *Witness* gives twenty-nine all told. This latter I know to be an error, as one company, the Montagnards, of St. Jean Baptiste village numbered considerably more men than that in themselves. Seriously speaking, I think such a discussion should be avoided as it only tends to stir up national jealousies, which ought always to be avoided. We are one people and we should live in harmony one with another and avoid individual comparisons. The French Canadians have more than once proved their loyalty and attachment to the mother country, and would do so again were it required.

The Sergt.-Major and Staff Sergeants of the Prince of Wales' Rifles have presented Major Bond with a photograph of themselves in a group, along with an address expressing their thanks for his courtesy while at the front. The gallant Major well deserves this compliment as he was most assiduous in attending to the wants and comforts of his men during the recent raid.

Capt. Muir of No. 1 Troop Cavalry, has been specially honored by Prince Arthur, having been presented by H.R.H. with a *souvenir* in the shape of a cabinet sized portrait, by Notman. Capt. Muir has well earned this welcome recognition by H.R.H. of the many services of the Captain and his troop, who have ever since the Prince arrived among us, furnished the cavalry escort, an honor of which they may justly be proud.

It is said that the military cadets, who were so unceremoniously ousted from the military school when it was closed, are to receive eighty cents a day for the time they spent in their studies.

This seems to be the era of presentations. Last week Stevenson's Battery presented Brigade Sergeant Major Humm, R.A., who is about to proceed to England, a handsom-

ly gold mounted riding whip as a token of their appreciation of his services as drill Instructor. Quartermaster Sergt. Cooper also received a gift in the shape of a handsome time piece, in token of &c., &c.

Owing to my having missed my last week's letter I have said nothing about the very creditable inspection made of the several corps, the Hochelagas, Royals, Garrison Artillery, Engineers and Vics., the week previous. Col. Smith, the Inspecting officer, was right when he said they never passed through a more creditable inspection.

It is generally understood that some time in July a camp will be formed at Laprairie for some thousand of Volunteers from the surrounding districts where they will be placed under canvass and be instructed in all the routine of camp life. This is as it should be, and the Volunteers will probably learn in this manner many manœuvres and duties they never dreamt of and which will prove of immense advantage to them. Let the discipline be strict and it will be still better; soldiering has now become a serious business as the old country is going to leave us in the lurch.

A meeting will be held on Saturday in the Mechanic's Hall to give the public the opportunity of expressing their disgust at the contemptible conduct of the British Government in thanking the American President and people for doing nothing; to express their feelings with respect to the Fenian raids made upon this Dominion; to make grateful acknowledgment of the alacrity and gallantry with which the Volunteers repelled the invaders, and to express the opinion held in this city upon the duty of the Canadian Government to come to a clear understanding with the Imperial Government as to the nature, terms, and extent of the support the Dominion will receive in the future in upholding the honor of the British flag, &c.

What about the Canadian riflemen who are invited to go and try their luck in the coming matches in England? Who are going? B.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:--As the time is approaching when the Volunteers will go into camp to perform their annual drill, and our battalion I understand is to be brigaded with others at Guelph, I would like to ask those in authority if a battalion is efficient without either a Colonel or a Major; true, we have a Colonel but as he has been Brigade Major for about a year and a-half, he cannot rightly hold the position of Colonel of a Battalion, particularly so, while his own battalion is brigaded in the field with others. One of our Majors resigned last year, the other removed to another province more than a year ago, but no attempt has yet been made to fill the vacancies. I have heard that within the last few days the absent Major has returned to headquarters and claims to be still Major of the battalion. Is that

right, can an officer absent himself from his corps for a year and still hold his position? or is it the case as some hint that there is no Captain in the 23rd fit to be promoted?

Yours truly,

VOLUNTEER.

St. Mary's, 20th June, 1870.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MISTHUR EDITHUR:--Wid duo respect for your opinion regarding the state of the Militia of "Our Dominion;" your ould frind Teddy thinks there is room for improvement in its managemint yit.

Now jist think of it; last year the Adjutant General and the "Deputies," whin addressin the boys in camp at annual dhrill, said that they wud call thinz out nixt time be tune seed time and harvest, or early in June, and this Spring letthurs wur sint to the Curnels askin thim if early in Juno wud'nt shuit thim betthur than in the harvist like last year. The answer given by the officers here was that about the tint of June wud be the best time in the year for the dhrill, the min, from what they heard, had made up their mind, and had arranged their work to answer going out thiz; but what wud you have iv it, whin watin' for the ordher to march, which they expected ivery day, beould you a letthur came to the Curnel, puttin' it aff till Siptimber, a time that will neither answer farmers nor tradesmin, as the first named will be all in a hurry thiz puttin' in the fall wheat or gettin' their fall ploughin' done before the frost sets in, and the latter, especially thim engaged in any way, in buildin', will be more pushed wid work in the fall than now.

Arrah! who has made the change, or what has got into thim; musha, may I niver see bad luck, but I think some of the min high up in authority are sthrivin' to make both Battalion officers and min so disgusted wid the sarvice as to make them give it up as a bad job and lave the force for iver.

Thin the "Gineral Ordher" statin' the number of days to be put in and the pay for the same, is another of the baties; it tells thim that they will not be ped for the day the go into camp, the day the go out, nor for Sunday. Cud'nt they as well say to the min at wonet, "you will have to spied eleven days puttin' in eight." Och! by the powers, I dinno fhat we are comin' to, the nixt thing we will hear, in the sarvin' line, I wud'nt wondher, may be, that the Volunteers will have to pay for gettin' lare to defend the counthry; and afthur all the gosthur and spachin' about the foine fellows they are and how well they walted the Faynians at Pidgeon Hill, etcetheras, I wud'nt be surprised to hear some foine mornin' that the "boys" who did the fight in' down there wud have to pay for the ball cartridges used by thim on that occasion.

It is my candid opinion that the heads of our Militia Department are capital business min, for the insiet upon the Volunteer

bein' good shots so as to be able to lambasto the Faynians; they say, "boys, yec's must practice more at the targets and attend all the rifle matches, and thin whin they get up the excitement and the "boys" stand in need of ball cartridge, they are tould they can be got at the big shop in Ottawa by payin' for thim; musha, but they are the cute chaps for makin' money. I know the boys up here can't get the thirty rounds per man promised thim, altho' they have applied for thim oftin.

The folks tell me that Sir George is a "Frinch Cannuck," but nabockalish, I doubt that same. I'm thinkin' he must be a "Heilan Scotchman" as he wants to turn out the boys in the garb of Scotland; they say he has no "brocks" in store and, therefore, they will jist have to go to dhrill wid baro legs, put on the kilts and all talk "broad Scotch." Now, if it had been Sir John Sandfield wh. managed it so I wud'nt have wundhered, but Sir George, och! och! can it be possible that it is savin' he manes by a' this. A ruinous kind of savin' say I, whin it comes off of the backs or out of the pockets of the min; it is mighty strange that we niver hear anything of it in the direction of thim who get big salaries, and make their livin' out of the busines; musha, man alive, we must'nt say anything about thim, nor meddle wid their pay by any means, that wud be thraison,

Talkin' of thraison, is our Governmint goin' to let the Faynian raid dhrup, and knuckle down before the Yankees widout askin' England to sind over word to Jonathan "that the nasty thing must be stopp'd jist now and niver be attempted, agin and also demand that the expinses of all the raids be ped by him right off, or else be prepared for what he knows. Betthur to have the question, are we at paco or war wid the States? settled now, than lave it off for our childer to decide. Yarra! wud'nt I ruther have a hand in the "ruction" now and have it settled in about thre months, than to be threatened ivery year by an invasion from a counthry at "paco" wid us. If that is Yankey paco I wundher that their war is like.

If England wud only do the right thing she wud say to Jonathan, "if you iver let your 'rapscallions' over agin, or attempt it, I will ordher the 'boys in scarlet' to pay no heed to the 'margin' but cross it and follow thim up, if they have to chase thim to the big house at Washington and thrash thim before General Grant's nose." That wud be the talk to plaze

Your ould frind,
TEDDY DOWD.

Full details of the *Upton* expedition are received from Meda and Garcia, who went out on the *Upton*, and all of whom were captured and afterwards executed by the Spaniards. There is hardly a doubt left of the complete failure of the expedition.

GEN. NAPIER'S SECOND LETTER.

(To the Editor of the London Times.)

SIR:—I am very much obliged to Mr. Cameron for correcting the mistake I made in my letter of the 28th ult., about the colleges at Toronto, and I assure him and his fellow-students that I have not forgotten how gallantly they behaved at Ridgeway, and nobody can regret more than I do the loss of those brave Volunteers who fell on that occasion. My chief object in writing my letter was to bring before the British public the gallant conduct of the Canadian Volunteers in always going to the front whenever their services are required. More loyal and devoted subjects than the Canadians, Her Majesty the Queen cannot have in my humble opinion, and they are always ready and willing to meet the enemy whenever they have a chance of doing so and it should always be remembered that they have never done anything themselves to provoke these wanton attacks. I most earnestly trust that our Government will show these brave people some consideration, and not leave them to fight our battles single handed by withdrawing all the regular troops. Hoping you will kindly insert this in your valuable paper, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE NAPIER,
Major-General.

June 3.

The following is the communication referred to:

(To the Editor of the London Times.)

SIR,—As a Canadian I am very much pleased with Major-General Napier's flattering remarks concerning the conduct of the Canadian Volunteers. I sincerely believe that their loyalty and enthusiasm heartily merit all the confidence and praise with which he has honoured them. In no part of Her Majesty's Dominions has it been my privilege to observe a loyalty more true and intelligent to the British Crown and Government than in Canada.

I am somewhat surprised, however, at the evident mistakes of General Napier concerning that portion of the "Queen's Own" known as the University Company. As a fellow student in University College, Toronto, with those who were members of that company at the time of the previous Fenian invasion, and on their behalf, I beg leave to make the following statements:—

1. No student is admitted to University College under fourteen years of age, and hence there could not have been any members of that company from that college of the age mentioned.

2. The company from the University College not only went to the front, but were actually the first to engage the enemy single-handed at Ridgeway.

3. In consequence of this, three of the college students were killed, or, at least, two were killed and one died from exhaustion after being wounded.

4. I was present at the University College Convocation in the autumn of the same year, when the beautiful memorial window placed in the Convocation-hall, entirely at the expense of the Faculty of the College and the Graduates and Undergraduates of Toronto University, was unveiled. This window was in memory of Messrs. M. McKenzie, W. H. Newburn, and W. Sempert, who fell at Bidgeway, and the covering was drawn by Messrs. Vandersmissen and Paul, who were wounded at the same battle. I make these statements in justice to University College, Toronto, which I revere as my Alma Mater,

and in justice also to the students of that College, whose interests I cannot regard otherwise than as my own. I can only account for the mistake by supposing Upper Canada College, Toronto, which is entirely a preparatory school for boys, to have been mistaken for University College, which is affiliated with Toronto University.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT CAMERON.

MILITARY BRIGADE OFFICE.

BROCKVILLE, 17th June, 1870.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

No. 1.—Lieutenant-Colonels commanding Brigades and Battalions, and Captains commanding Independent Companies in the 8th Brigade Division, will receive herewith a supply of "TARGET-PRACTICE RETURNS," and a copy of these orders for each Battery or Company under their command, which they are requested to distribute to their several Batteries and Companies, and to take the necessary steps to have the following instructions of the Adjutant General of Militia, to the officer commanding the District carried out, viz:—"and in addition thereto, that you will cause every man of the Active Militia Force, whilst out for his annual training, to Expend (15) fifteen Rounds of Ammunition at Target-Practice, at the three distances detailed in the accompanying Form, viz:—200, 400 and 600 yards; the target-practice is to be considered of paramount importance, and the Drills of the Rural Corps in Camp should take place at such places where Rifle Ranges up to 600 yards are available, or can be easily and economically provided."

"From a careful analysis of the practice Returns you will be enabled to complete the information under this head, which is required in your annual Inspection Report, which on no account must be omitted."

"A supply of Target-Practice Returns of the accompanying Form will be forwarded to you immediately."

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
P. ROBERTSON ROSS,

Colonel, Adjutant General Militia.

No. 2.—No target-practice is to be permitted, except at 200, 400 and 600 yards, five shots at each range. By adhering strictly to this, the order of merit of the several Corps can be established at the end of each season.

No. 3.—The Target-Practice Returns to be forwarded to the Brigade Major, (through Lieut.-Colonels of Battalions,) not later than 20th November in each year, and all averages to be made up at each range separately by decimals as follows:—

Suppose Total Score.....	497
39 Men at practice, average.....	1274

By order,
W. H. JACKSON, Lt.-Col.
Brigade Major, 8th Brigade.
4th Military District.

The "Army and Navy Gazette," of 21st ult., observes:—"The final decision as to whether it is desirable to retain the 1st battalion of 60th rifles in Canada rests, we believe, with Major General Lindsay and the Canadian Government. Up to the present time nothing has been heard from Maj.-Gen. Lindsay upon the subject, and therefore no steps have been taken by the Quartermaster-General's Department for the removal of the battalion to Nova Scotia, nor for its bringing home of the 84th Regiment. General Lindsay, we expect, finds the task he has undertaken no easy one, but we have every confidence in him."

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

ON account of the liberal patronage extended to the REVIEW since its establishment we have determined to add fresh features of interest to the forthcoming Volume so as to make it every way worthy of the support of the Volunteers of the Dominion.

On account of the great increase of our circulation we have been compelled to adopt the CASH IN ADVANCE principle. Therefore, from and after the 1st of January next the names of all subscribers who do not renew their subscription will be removed from the list. The reason for this will be obvious to our friends, as it will be readily understood that a paper having so extended a circulation must be paid for in advance, it being impossible to employ agents to visit all the points to which it is mailed.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten at the same rate, the sender of the memos to receive one copy free for the year.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns. Also original historical reviews of America, and especially Canadian wars.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps. The only authorized agents for the REVIEW at present are

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MR. ROGER HUNTER, for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Province are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that may reach us in time for publication.

CONTENTS OF No. 25, VOL. IV.

Table listing contents of No. 25, Vol. IV, including sections like POETRY, LEADERS, CORRESPONDENCE, RIFLE MATCHES, SELECTIONS, and MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw, To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870.

Our Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIET.-COL. LOVELACE, (Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec,) during the present month, and we will feel obliged by their promptly meeting the demands made on them for subscriptions due this office on account of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

"ACTIVE MILITIA LIST OF CANADA," for 1870 The Active Militia List is now published by authority; Officers of the Volunteer Force can obtain copies on application to Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson, D. A. A. G., Militia, Montreal,

The exhibition made by the London Economist of subservience to Yankee opinions and admiration of Yankee institutions is all very well for a journal confessedly the organ of the moneyed class, bound to praise old Satan, fall down at his cloven hoofs and worship him if only the rate per cent. was on the rise, by such villianous subservience. His master's funds, and invested in what poor Sidney Smith used to call "Pennsylvania bonds;" are another complication might result in utter repudiation, because it is well known the United States are on

the verge of national bankruptcy, and any movement that would compel another financial effort would essentially result in a crash. Let the Economist and its masters take care that they are not helping and hastening this catastrophe instead of retarding it, for they may rest assured that the people of Canada will suffer no more trifling, and if again meddled with will be very likely to take the law into their own hands, the consequences of which will not be pleasant to the English Shylocks or their organs.

Craven and mean spirited as journals of the Economist class may be there is still a lower depth of servility and mean spiritedness to be sounded, and it would appear that above all others a so-called military organ has essayed the descent and eaten the dish of humble pie with a relish that shows it has agreed with his stomach. The London Army and Navy Gazette thus treats Gen. Lindsay and the Canadian soldiers:

"It is all very well to flatter his braves, and to give them every just praise, but it was exceedingly ill-judged to do so at the expense of the friendly Government, over the borders, whose officers arrested the chiefs of the expeditionary column of marauders, and paralyzed the movements of their followers. We are accustomed to hear unwise inspecting officers declare that Volunteers march better, or do something or other better, than the guards or the line, but the occasion on which General Lindsay spoke was too serious for flummery or 'ballooning.' His subordinate in command of the Red River expedition will, it is to be hoped, show more discretion."

Here is a fellow three thousand miles away writing of operations of which he has not the slightest conception, and commenting on matters connected therewith in which his ignorance and impudence are equally conspicuous. It is well known that of all snobs the most detestable and unbearable is the snob a la militaire, and the writer in the Army and Navy Gazette has fairly outrun all other competitors in that line--the United Services should be proud of him. He is not a whit behind the Economist in his personal adulation of Gen. Grant, but if anything far more servile, and were it not for the impudent falsehoods with which he tries to delude the public we would be almost tempted to admire the ingenuity he displays in trying to make the President the saviour of Canada from Fenian outrage and invasion. We would give him a word of advice, and that is to call in the services of his friend to quiet the excitement and apprehensions felt in England from the plots and machinations of his subjects. The Army and Navy Gazette will then find out if he will be honest enough to own it, that President Grant's interference would be just as available in that case as it was in ours. But the raptures of admiration of the English journals is crowned by the following extract from the above named journal:

"Soldiers, at least, will not fail to admire the soldierly promptness with which his action has been directed against the chief leader of the movement. It is said that

General Grant has not long since publicly expressed his sense of the high estimation his military talents are held on this side of the water, and declared that the narrative of his services lately given by the *Edinburgh Review* showed that they had been studied here to the full as well as in America. Such a declaration, and his recent proceedings against O'Neill, prove that the irritation he has been charged with exhibiting against us has passed away, if, indeed, it ever really existed."

There was a time when the journals presuming to represent the British Army and Navy held English honor as the breath of the nostrils of British soldiers and seamen. Out here in the Colonies people who have served in one or other branch of the service naturally look on the new lights with wonder and astonishment. For instance, here is a fellow presuming to represent both who takes upon himself to lecture a General Officer for an address delivered to his troops on the field, amongst which troops was the son of the Queen of Great Britain, and with the importance of a thorough know nothing presumes to hold lightly the value of the Canadian Volunteers. It is pretty evident he is no soldier, has never seen service, and knows nothing about what he presumes to write. Nor would his strictures provoke any feeling here beyond a laugh at his assinine conclusions, but the journal itself circulates in Great Britain and such articles tend to give the people erroneous ideas of the subjects on which it presumes to pass judgment, as well as to the great and grave questions at issue.

It is quite possible the *Army and Navy Gazette* may have passed into the hands of some speculative Yankee, and that class mistaking their personal egotism for patriotic devotion to their country, would try to advance her interests at all hazards, while such Englishmen as are represented by the *Economist* and that journal are not only devoid of any patriotic feeling but have lost all sense of national honor. Is it possible that Whig-Radical rule has debased the public mind of Great Britain to the level of that of the Greeks of the Lower Empire?

The Council of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa has addressed His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the relations existing between Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. The document which we give in another page is of historical value as it recites a heavy bill of indictment against the United States—demands compensation for damages received of a very comprehensive character, and points out clearly the proper course for Great Britain to pursue in the premises. Altogether the document is particularly interesting just now, as it assumes that Canada is as much a part of the British Empire as any English shire, and therefore entitled to as much consideration, protection and respect. It is remarkable in seeking this as a right the Council of the Board of Trade intimates that the adjustment of the outstand-

ing disputes between Great Britain and the United States is necessary to prevent a collision between the latter power and Canada, and asserts that the latter would have no cause to fear the consequences thereof. Certainly, with a power that can place 13,000 soldiers on her frontiers in forty-eight hours and could concentrate 40,000 in a week, if necessary, very little would be risked in a contest with the United States, and therefore the address is free from any unmanly whine about the withdrawal of the Imperial troops. The idea appearing to be that of showing the Whig Radicals and other English Yankee Worshipers that the Dominion don't want to burthen the people of Great Britain in any way. If Gladstone and Co. chooses to withdraw the garrisons they can do so,—remove them from British North America where their labor was in requisition and keep them in garrisons in Great Britain and Ireland where no use can be made of their services. It is not soldiers Canada needs, because every man capable of bearing arms here is a soldier, but England should be prepared to give the only aid asked in the shape of efficient naval armaments. It would be a source of pride and gratification to the Colonists to see the emblems of England's greatness and glory in the shape of her soldiers amongst them, but the events of the last campaign shows that Canadian troops can and will fight. The address pays a well merited compliment to Lieut.-Gen. Lindsay, the Administration, and the Militia Department, and ends by assuring the Governor General that the whole support of the country will be with him in representing to the Imperial Government the insulting attitude of the United States to the country. Already the Honorable Alex. Campbell has sailed for England, charged with laying before the British Government the complaint of the Canadian people. If the present Radicals in power will not listen to reason, an appeal to the people of Great Britain will probably bring them to their senses. In this respect the movement made by the Council of the Board of Trade is very valuable, and we hope to see it followed up by all the Boards of Trade in Canada. A series of resolutions bearing on the same subject has been recently introduced to the County Council of Hastings by the Hon. B. Flint, and passed unanimously. All the other corporate bodies should do likewise.

The leading British Whig Radical journals are determined to give all the credit of suppressing and defeating the Fenian invasion to the President of the United States, and this with such an utter disregard of facts as to lead to the belief that it is part of a settled plan and purpose to insult the Canadian people and force, if possible, a separation of this country from the British Empire. Foremost in this disreputable business is the *Economist*, whose adulation of Gen. Grant reminds us of the slinking fear exhibited by a Spaniel in dread of a licking, and whose

talent for absolute falsehood has been rarely equalled by the *New York Herald*. But the people of Canada neither believe in Gladstone nor Bright, despise Lord Grenville, hold President Grant in utter contempt, and are persuaded the Whig-Radicals, with the *Economist* and all their other lying journals at their backs do neither represent English national feeling or in any way reflect the opinions of any party beyond the Manchester clique. As a study in the course of misrepresentation, lying and servile adulation we give our readers the benefit of the *Economist's* article:

"General Grant has saved us from the most unpleasant of complications in Canada, and has acted with a good faith and a simplicity which ought to inspire the English Cabinet with the sincerest desire to settle the disputed Alabama claims in a spirit of cordial consideration for the Government which prefers them. If the President had not arrested General O'Neill and General Gleason, there is no knowing, in spite of General Landay, who naturally wishes to take for the Canadian troops all the credit of the repulse,—to what dimensions this invasion might not have swelled if once it had been believed that the Government of the United States would not be sorry to see a successful invasion, and that the disbanded officers and men of the great army might cross the frontier without more than the pretence of resistance. We might have had serious embroilments extending over months or years, and ending in a gigantic war. No doubt such a course on the part of General Grant would have been shortsighted and unwise as well as dishonest. No doubt American statesmen are right in saying that Canada cannot be won by force; that they must wait till Canada is anxious to have her—if that time ever comes. Of course a new annexation of territory as disaffected as the South would make the Federal Union something like a house of cards. Yet it is none the less certain that had the Executive of the United States been—instead of a deservedly popular General elected for his straightforward singleness of purpose—some of the many nondescript Presidents who have sought to prop up a tottering administration by stimulating the ambitious hopes of the least respectable portion of the people, these obvious maxims would have been set at defiance. We owe the rapid collapse of this last Fenian scheme to the fact that a straightforward man is at the head of the Government. There is no shift of which a Government at once ambitious and weak is not capable. And if the Americans feel heartily thankful to avoid new troubles, they should learn from this energy and honesty of General Grant's, how important it is to elect as President a man whose character they know, and who also knows the quality and conduct by which he has won their respect, and by virtue of which alone he can retain the same. One of those incalculable Presidents of whom America has unfortunately had so many, cannot but be deficient in the elements of experience. He has owed his choice to an accident, and is apt to think that he shall keep by accident hits the eminence accidentally gained. A man in General Grant's position knows better. He is aware that he owes all the success he has gained to the constancy of a clear purpose, never wavering in choosing the most obvious means to a plain end. He is not going to hazard that reputation by becoming Machiavelian. Probably he could not if he would, but would not if he could.

We know how poor a political Prime Minister the Duke of Wellington made. The Americans hardly know the same of Gen. Grant, for they have not yet had full opportunities for measuring his limited political capacity. But enough has happened since his election to show that he is by no means equal to exercising influence at all on many of the most important political questions of the day—finance, among the first—and it is quite certain that if Americans had had equal means of knowing the firmness, constancy and good sense of any well informed politician, the choice of such a man as the President would have been already full of benefits to America which Grant, from the limitation of his political knowledge and interests, has not been able to confer. It is a great thing, no doubt, that he has the confidence in himself and in his countrymen which enables him to interfere just now with so high a hand to prevent a war pregnant with innumerable calamities. What American institutions seem to us to want most, is the means of familiarising the country with such statesmen. And this we do not see, the paramount importance attaching to a body which elects and can remove the Administration. For our purposes, for the purposes of all foreigners, America could hardly have a better President than the quiet man now at the head of affairs, who is so thoroughly bent on enforcing the law, and being guided by the wish of the majority of his countrymen. But while we recognise this most heartily, we cannot help seeing how much better it would be for the American Republic if it had the means of choosing men as competent to advise and act for them on all matters as General Grant is on plain questions of international duty."

As a commentary on the falsehood of this lying lickspittle the following, from the New York Commercial Advertiser, expresses the contempt felt for the English traitors, who are ready to sacrifice the interests of their native land from the most cowardly and degrading impulses:

"The London papers continue to express their satisfaction with the course pursued by our Government towards the Fenians. Coming from such a quarter, the acknowledgment is more than complimentary; but we are such a modest people, so apt to appreciate our own blemishes, so little given to egotism, so conscious of our own faults, and so willing to listen, particularly while some foreign critic points them out, that if the English press had denounced us as a luke warm, pigeon livered set of fellows in the way of preserving the integrity of our borders from all marauding expeditions, we should doubtless have "confessed the corn" with becoming humility. Let us say, then (not to accept undue praise) what a majority of the American people think, that although the administration has done well in this matter it might have done better. No such disgraceful scenes as those reported during the last few days should have been permitted. The government had full warning of the intended invasion, and yet it took no steps until the tidings of actual hostilities arrived. One of our charges against Great Britain is that she permitted ships to be built beneath the very eyes of her officials, who knew for what purpose they were intended, and yet could discover no grounds for interference. Great Britain might justly retort that we had due notice of this Fenian raid and yet placed no obstacle in its way. Let us have a care how we indulge in the business of plucking motes out of other people's eyes when our own are not absolutely clear.

Our American neighbors are never without some excuse for the exercise of those qualities of acuteness and unblushing effrontery with which they appropriate to themselves qualities of which they are totally destitute. The following from the United States Army and Navy Journal is about as cool a piece of impudence as we have ever read:

"The British Board of Trade has answered the memorial of Captain Eyre, dated April 25th, praying that his case might be reviewed and his certificate returned to him, with the final decision that 'the sentence, so far from being too severe, is more lenient than the gravity of the offence required.' The Broad Arrow, publishing the fact of a relief fund being raised for the family of the commander of the Oneida, adds to our statement that the largest response by far has been from the navy its own generous suggestion: 'Would it not be a gracious act on the part of such British naval officers as can afford the luxury—for so we must call it—of showing their sympathy for their professional brethren of the United States, to enroll their names as contributors to this fund? We would even suggest an enlargement of the plan. The number of officers and men who went down in the Oneida was 115. The families of these unfortunate men should be provided for, and it would be a noble act on the part of the British nation to assist in making that provision; nay, we would even say, if our suggestion could avail anything, that it would only be an act of justice to ourselves, as an expression, however inadequate, of the national feeling on the subject, if the British Parliament were to insist on its right to make the only amende honorable in its power for the conduct of Captain Eyre. This also would be a suitable acknowledgment of the prompt action of the American Government in the matter of the attempted raid on the Canadian frontier. Further, it would be a practical protest against the conduct of Captain Eyre, in the indignant repudiation of which every seaman may well feel personally interested, both from motives of humanity and from that sense of professional honor to which British officers ever have been, and ever will be, we trust, keenly alive. We feel, at any rate, that this hint will be taken in good part; and should there be any desire to act upon it practically, it would give us great pleasure to aid in any way in our power. We should be all the better pleased with ourselves as a people, and with the men who necessarily have the honor of England in their keeping, if it were made national."

The above article looks as if it might have been written by the scribe of the Army and Navy Gazette, as it is an ingenious suppression of verri by which the Journal puts in its Yankee pedlar's plea for compensation, and backs it up with an unblushing falsehood as to the fact of the "prompt action of the American Government."

The actual fact is that Captain Eyre simply applied to the Board of Trade to have his certificate (of which he was deprived for six months) returned to him. The Secretary of the Board of Trade answers that the board, after serious consideration:

"Are of opinion that you were guilty of a gross breach of the 33rd section of the Merchants Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, which provides that 'in every case of collision between two ships it shall be the duty

of the person in charge of each ship, if and so far as he can do so without danger to his own ship and crew, to render the other ship, her master, crew, and passengers (if any) such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from any danger caused by the collision.'

"And the Board are further of opinion that the sentence of the court in suspending your certificate for six months only, so far from being too severe, is more lenient than the gravity of the offence required. They desire also to point out that the enactment to which they have referred, simply embodies the dictates of humanity, and that in disobeying it, you have been guilty not only of an offence created by statute, but of disregard of the natural duties which circumstances of danger, such as that of the Oneida, impose on those who have been the unwilling cause of the danger. And they are especially anxious to express emphatically their sense of the importance of those duties at a time when the increase of rapid steam navigation augments the danger of collision, and renders the performance of those duties more imperative."

"On those two clauses the Army and Navy Journal founds its case—the force of impudence could hardly go further. Instead of the British Parliament making such provisions the American Congress ought to do it for sending the Oneida to sea with only one boat. While we have not the least objection to see a handsome subscription got up for the families of the gallant souls that went down in the Oneida, we most decidedly object to have it raised on the assumptions put forth by the Army and Navy Journal.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE NAPIER has written a second letter to the London Times in answer to Mr. Cameron's reply to his first letter. In both of those communications the gallant soldier does ample justice to the spirit, discipline, and bravery of the Canadian troops, and gives direct contradiction thereby to such critics as the Army and Navy Gazette.

THE annual general meeting of the Metropolitan Rifle Association was held at the City Hall on Thursday afternoon; about forty gentlemen attended. In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, Major W. B. Lindsay was called to the chair.

After the transaction of the usual routine business, such as reading of reports, &c., which in the main proved satisfactory, an amendment to the constitution was proposed and adopted, doing away with the cumbersome Council of about fifty members which has hitherto managed the affairs of the Association, and placing the sole management in the hands of an Executive Committee composed of the President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Treasurer and five members, to be chosen annually at the general meeting. The following officers were then unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

President—Allan Gilmour, Esq.; Vice Presidents—Capt. White, Major W. B. Lindsay; Secretary, Capt. Cotton; Assistant Secretary, Capt. Stephens; Treasurer, Capt.

Egleson; Committee—Lieut.-Col. Forrest, Major Ross, Major Falls, E. C. Barber, Esq., and R. J. Hinton, Esq.

Major Lindsay was then asked to leave the chair, and Capt. White called thereto, when a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the gallant Major for his able conduct in the chair.

—We have to acknowledge the receipt of "The Annual Active Militia List of the Dominion of Canada," corrected to May, 1870. This valuable army list, compiled by Lieut.-Colonel Wily from official records, and printed under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, contains 111 pages. 16-mo, reflects great credit on the care and ability displayed by the compiler and is a most valuable record of the services of Canadian officers.

REVIEWS.

—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the 33rd number of the *Illustrated Canadian News*. It contains leggotypes of the late Charles Dickens, two scenes from the Fenian Raid, and a Cartoon in which John Bull is represented seated on the top of one pillar styled Imperial Greatness, the lion on another. The old gent with a contemptuous look on his face is kicking away the ladder by which he mounted, the rounds of which are inscribed with the names of the colonies. The legend is "He may want it yet."

BLACKWOOD for June has been received; it is filled with subjects of interest and a continuation of Earls Dene and John, also the celebrated attack on D'Israeli's Lothair, for which political speculators can assign no reason.

No musical family can afford to be without PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. It is printed from full-size music plates, and contains in each number at least twelve pieces of choice new music. Price, \$3 per year. Subscriptions received at this office, where a sample copy can be seen.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW and PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY, one year for \$4.

THE HUNTINGDON WARRIORS.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Montreal, 8th June, 1870.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 28th May, 1870 describing the operation and conduct of the force under your command during the late Fenian Raid.

The Lieut.-General's high opinion of the troops under your command having been already recorded in General Orders, further comment is unnecessary, but he desires to express his appreciation of the services rendered by Lt.-Cols. Fletcher, Stevenson, Mr. Kay and McEachren, Major Kennedy and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the active militia under their command, and leaves to you the pleasure of communicating the same to them.

The advance of the 51st Rangers under Lt.-Col. Rogers and of the Voltigeurs under Major Prudhomme also deserves mention.

The Lieut.-General cannot pass unnoticed the services rendered by the scouts especially by Mr. Hindman of Huntingdon, and Mr. Wallace of Elgin and their organization under Lt. Bullen 69th regt., to all of whom through you he tenders his best thanks.

The Lieut. General recognizes that to your vigorous movements are due the speedy clearing of the border and the return of a feeling of security to the inhabitants of the District and he is glad to learn that the 69th has sustained its soldierlike character.

I have the honor, &c.,
W. EARLE,
Military Secretary,

Lieut.-Col. Bagot,
Commanding 69th Regulars.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

It is gratifying to find that some old country newspapers still speak of the Colonial Empire as being worth something to Great Britain, and regard the honor of the Empire as of more account than the price of calico. The *Edinburgh Courier*, speaking of the people of Canada, says:

"Loyal they are to the back bone, and entirely devoted to the Crown. Loyalty is with them a passion, possessed of a strength and vitality that far surpasses in intensity the feebler devotions of the old country itself. They are proud of their connection with England, and glory in being subjects of Queen Victoria. They have no wish to become part and parcel of the great American Republic. Canada is a distinct nation, with distinctive characteristics and special aptitudes of its own, and it looks forward to a great future, in which, as head of the splendid Dominion of British North America, it shall be the leader of a country and a people not inferior to the United States themselves in territorial magnitude and population."

The article from which we make this extract concludes as follows:

"There is no hope seemingly of Lord Grenville; but surely all the members of the present Government cannot be equally resolute with him to allow the British Empire to be broken up. It were easy to make use of the position of matters to point to a party moral; but this is a question of far more moment than any party question. It goes to the very roots of the existence and honor of Great Britain. It concerns the future of the entire nation more than Irish Land Bills, English Education Bills, or anything else which occupies the attention of parliament. Yet the House of Commons makes no sign, and it is only in the House of Lords that any notice is taken of the grievous danger on which the policy of Lord Granville is driving us. It is time that the people should take the matter into their own hands, if they are not content to witness with placid stupidity the dismemberment of the Empire "on which the sun never sets."

THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY.

The practical and the theoretical, as regards the Services, seem to disagree with each other in many parts of the world besides in England. The *New York Herald*, commenting on the inferior condition of the United States Navy, and the extreme apathy of the Government in the matter, says:—"It is certain that our country gains nothing while Congress is in session. For months the members squabble over some trifling subject, while the best interests of the country are neglected, and the two arms of na-

tional defence are left to go to decay. When there seems for a moment of time a prospect of placing the army and navy on a respectable footing, one old woman in a party gets up a cry of "Economy," and all the other old women go wild on the same subject. They may be seen book in hand going about the departments, questioning and scolding secretaries and chiefs of bureaux until the latter shudder at the sight of them. What do these legislators care about a navy to protect citizens abroad or an army to shield our settlers from the scalping knife of the Indian? All they want is to have it thought that they are the "watchdogs of the Treasury," and are helping to save the people from the burden of taxes. If Congress would help to build up a navy, foster our shipbuilding interests, and induce our citizens to enter into the pursuits of commerce, then it would be doing something towards developing our resources. Our citizens residing abroad could pursue their avocations with some comfort when they knew they were under the shelter of their country's flag, and would have full confidence when they saw the stars and stripes floating over our iron-clad frigates that it meant protection in every respect. What influence can that flag carry with it when it flies at the peak of a small gunboat overshadowed by the immense ironclads of foreign navies? What influence can half a dozen gunboats have on the Spaniards in Cuba when the Spanish fleet in those waters outnumbers our whole navy? While Congress is letting our navy go to the dogs for the want of proper appropriations, and sweeping into the Treasury money actually appropriated for naval services, all the other nations of the earth are putting forth their energies to build up the war marine, which increases in a proper ratio to their commerce. Our navy consists actually of fifty good ships of war. The navies of other Powers are as follows:—England, 550 vessels; France, 400; Russia, 250; Spain, 150; Turkey, 110; Italy, sixty-five; Prussia, eighty-six; and Denmark, thirty-three. The time is not far distant when the passage of the Cattegat may be effectively disputed by the Prussian navy, which is marching to greatness, while ours is dwindling away to tugs and hybrid corvettes. Here is a nation with scarcely one good seaport and very little commerce rivaling the United States as a naval power, when we of all the people in the world should be showing our flags in all parts of the globe. Our interests are everywhere, our merchants have business in every corner of the earth, and our missionaries have penetrated to the remotest islands of the Pacific. Now and then they are eaten up by savages, without the satisfaction of knowing that an American man-of-war will come in the future to interfere with cannibal digestion. Yet what can an administration do without means? How can ships be constructed if the economists in Congress (to whom a dollar, before an election, looks as big as a cart-wheel) do not alter their ways?"

A leading Austrian paper uses the following language:—"England is our natural ally, and were she weakened our loss would be irreparable. The English, it is true, will not take advice, but they are not quite indifferent to the state of public opinion on the continent, and it cannot be too frequently repeated that States do not generally sink in times of great exertion, or under intolerable burdens, but after periods of the greatest apparent prosperity. The soldiers of Hannibal were the first who ruined themselves at Capua, but since then their story has been often repeated,

STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY.

A POPULAR SONG IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Come, stack arms, men! Pile on the rails,
 Stir up the camp-fire bright!
 No matter if the canton falls—
 We'll make a roaring night
 Here Shandoah bravely along,
 There burly Blue Ridge echoes strong,
 To swell the brigade's rousing song
 Of Stonewall Jackson's way.

We see him now: the queer slouched hat
 Cocked 'er his eye askew;
 The shrewd, dry smile; the speech so pat,
 So calm, so blunt, so true!
 The 'cute old Elder knows them well,
 Says he, "That's Banks—he's fond of shell;
 Lord save his soul! We'll give him"—Well!
 That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

Silence! Ground arms! Knee! all! Caps off!
 Old Blue-light's going to pray;
 Strangle the fool that dares to scoff—
 Attention! It's his way.
 Appalling from his native soil,
 In *Jorna pauperis*, to God;
 "Lay bare thy arm! Stretch forth thy Rod!
 Amen!" That's Stonewall's way.

He's in the saddle now. Fall in!
 Steady! the whole brigade,
 Hills at the ford—cut off! We'll win
 His way out, ball and blade.
 What matter if our shoes are torn!
 What matter if our feet are torn!
 Quick step! We're with him before morn!
 That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

The sun's bright lanes route the mists
 Of morning; and, by George!
 Here's Longstreet struggling in the lists,
 Hemmed in an ugly gorge.
 "Pope and his Yankees," whipped before;
 "Bay'nets an' charge!" hear Stonewall roar,
 Charge, Stur! pay off Ashley's score
 In Stonewall Jackson's way.

Ah, maiden, wait, and watch, and yearn,
 For news of Stonewall's band;
 Ah, widow! read, with eyes that burn,
 That rug upon thy hand;
 Ah, wife! sew on, pray on, hope on;
 Thy life shall not be all forlorn;
 The foe had better ne'er been born
 That gets in Stonewall's way.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XVII.

The defeat of the British at the battle of the Thames was advantageous to the United States inasmuch as it relieved the country from the disgrace of previous conquest and made a repetition of the manœuvre by which Detroit was conquered impossible for some time, but it brought no other possible advantage. Michillemackinac was still held by the British, and the dread of the Indian tribes coupled with the active hostility of the Canadian Militia sufficed to paralyze the army of the North West for the remainder of the war; the only feat it performed after garrisoning Detroit, Sandwich and Amherstburg, was to embark on Lake Erie on 22nd October to join the army on the Niagara frontier.

The expedition under General Wilkinson, for the conquest of Kingston, rendezvoused on Grenadier Island and consisted, according to their own official returns, of 8826 non commissioned officers and privates with 38 field pieces and a battery train of 20 pieces.

The British had in garrison at Kingston 2600 men of which fully 1200 were on the sick list, but even that number was fully sufficient to induce the American Secretary at War to declare that "the manœuvre intended is lost so far as regards Kingston; what we now do against that place must be done by hard blows at some risk," and he sapiently concludes that "Montreal is the safer and greater object, the weakest place

and you will find there the smaller force to encounter." The above is the substance of a letter to General Hampton, dated the 16th October, in which he is directed to a descent on Montreal, and "in case of a descent of the St. Lawrence the army will make its way to Isle Perrot, where we shall immediately open a communication with you; under these circumstances you will appear at the mouth of the Chateauguy or other point which shall favor junction and hold the enemy in check;" The Major General set about obeying his orders while General Wilkinson's army broke up from Grenadier Island and rendezvoused at Frenchman's Creek preparatory to the descent of the St. Lawrence, having for that purpose 300 large boats and scows, exclusive of schooners and sloops escorted and protected by 12 heavy gun boats. Hampton had concentrated a force of 5700 men and ten pieces of artillery at Chateauguy four corners, then a small settlement five miles from the boundary line and about forty-five from the proposed point of rendezvous it had arrived at this post on the 8th of October. On the 21st he made a forward movement so unexpectedly as to surprise a party of Indian scouts of whom he killed one the rest escaping, and on the 22nd reached the junction of the Outard and Chateauguy rivers. At this point Lt.-Colonel de Salaberry of the Canadian Fencibles, consisting of two flank companies of that corps, four companies of Voltigeurs and six flank companies of Militia and Chateauguy Chasseurs, in all about 800 rank and file with 172 Indians, had taken post, his second in command being Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald of Ogdensburgh fame; the position was the best the neighbourhood afforded, and every means was taken to render it as nearly impregnable as possible but it could easily have been turned, and an attempt for that purpose was made on the night of the 25th with a strong force but it got bewildered in the woods and did not gain the desired point in time. About ten o'clock on the 26th the whole American force advanced but were met with so fearful a fire from the rifles of the Canadians that they were thrown into confusion and finally compelled to retreat with considerable loss; it is said over one hundred men were killed. Towards the close of the action Sir George Prevost and General de Watteville arrived on the field. The following General Order will shew the position of both parties.

HEADQUARTERS,
 A FOURCHE ON CHATEAUGUY RIVER,
 October 27th, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.—His Excellency the Governor-in Chief and Commander of the Forces has received from Major General de Watteville the report of the affair which took place at the advanced position of his post at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning between the American army under the command of Major General Hampton, and the advanced pickets of the British thrown out for the purpose of covering working parties under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel de Salaberry, the judicious position chosen by that officer and the excellent disposition of

his little band composed of the light infantry of Canadian Fencibles and two companies of Canadian Voltigeurs repulsed with loss the advance of the enemy's principal column commanded by General Hampton in person, and the American light brigade, under Col. McCarthy, was in a like manner checked in its progress on the south side of the river by the gallant and spirited advance of the flank company, 3rd Battalion, embodied Militia, under Captain Daly, supported by Captain Bruyere's Company of Sedentary Militia. Captains Daly and Bruyere being both wounded and their companions having sustained some loss their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the 1st Battalion, embodied militia. The enemy rallied and repeatedly returned to the attack which terminated only with the day in his complete disgrace and defeat being followed by a handful of men not amounting to a twentieth part of the force opposed to them, but which, nevertheless by their determined bravery maintained their position and effectually covered the working parties who continued their labours unmolested. Lt.-Col. de Salaberry reports having experienced the most able support from Capt. Ferguson in command of the light company Canadian Fencibles, and also from Captain J. B. Duchesnay, of the two companies of Voltigeurs, from Capt. Lamothé and Adjutants Hebdén and O'Sullivan, and from every officer and soldier engaged whose gallantry and steadiness were conspicuous and praiseworthy in the highest degree. His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the Forces having had the satisfaction of himself witnessing the conduct of the troops on this brilliant occasion, feels it a gratifying duty to render them that praise which is so justly their due; to Major General de Watteville for the admirable arrangements established by him for the defence of his post, to Lieut.-Col. de Salaberry for his judicious and officer-like conduct displayed in the choice of position and arrangement of his force; to the officers and men engaged with the enemy the warmest acknowledgements of His Excellency are due for their gallantry and steadiness, and to all the troops at the station the highest praise belongs for their zeal, steadiness and discipline and for the patient endurance of hardships and privations, while they have evinced a determined perseverance in this honorable conduct cannot fail of covering the brave and loyal Canadian with victory and hurling disgrace and confusion on the head of the enemy that would pollute her happy soil. By the report of the prisoners the enemy's force is stated at 7500 infantry, 400 cavalry, and ten field pieces. The British advanced forces actually engaged did not exceed three hundred. The enemy suffered severely from our fire as well as from their own, some detached corps having fired on each other, by mistake, in the woods.

Canadian light company had three rank and file killed, one sergeant, three rank and file wounded. Voltigeurs, four rank and file wounded. 3rd Battalion, flank company, one Captain wounded, two rank and file killed, six wounded and four missing. Chateauguy Chasseurs, one Captain wounded. Total, five rank and file killed, two captains, one sergeant, thirteen rank and file wounded, and four missing. Officers wounded, Capt. Daly, 3rd Embodied Militia, was wounded severely but not dangerously, Capt. Bruyere, Chateauguy Chasseurs, slightly.

(Signed), EDWARD BAYNES,
 Adjutant-General.

The Americans immediately fell back to their former position but being much less

passed by the Canadians finally retreated to Plattsburg leaving a large quantity of provisions and stores to their opponents.

General Wilkinson's expedition started from French Creek, where they had been much annoyed by a small squadron of British vessels, and where, if Sir James Yeo knew his business, the expedition would have terminated on the 5th November, and at midnight arrived at Hoag's four miles below Morrisville where the men were disembarked and marched to Red Mill, fourteen miles below Ogdensburg, to avoid Fort Wellington at Prescott; the boats passed at night with muffled oars and sustained little injury. Having re-embarked at Red Mill they proceeded down the river to Fort Matilda where they had a smart skirmish with some militia who had assembled for the purpose of annoying them. On the 9th of November the flotilla arrived in the afternoon at Williamsburg on the Canadian side, and from this port a detachment of 3000 men were dispatched to drive the British troops from the shore to march to Barnhart's where they were to be re-embarked after the flotilla had passed the Long Sault rapid, and at the same time to lighten the boats all the men of the other brigade were ordered to land and drive the British from Cornwall. On the 10th this force encountered at Hoopool Creek, Capt. Dennis, of the 49th, with one sergeant and one rank and file of that regiment, and about 300 Glengarry Militia, with 28 Indians; after destroying the bridge across the creek he disposed his men so well under cover as to give the idea that a strong force was in front and after causing the Americans the loss of several killed and wounded retreated without any loss having removed the stores at Cornwall and saved twelve batteaux bound to Montreal from capture. Lieut.-Colonel Morrison of the 89th had been pushed on from Kingston in pursuit of the expedition, supported by a squadron under Capt Mulcaster, R.N. Col. Morrison's force consisted of 342 men of the 49th regiment, and nine companies of the 89th, making in all about 800 men, with about 30 Indians, and after a variety of desultory skirmishes, this force, on the 11th November, found itself in front of the first American brigade of 3000 men, at Chrysler's Farm. The following is the official despatch of the action which ensued:

CHRYSLER'S, WILLIAMSBURG, }
Upper Canada, Nov. 12th, 1813. }

Sir:—I have the heartfelt gratification to report the brilliant and gallant conduct of the detachment from the centre division of the army, as yesterday displayed in repelling and defeating a division of the enemy's force, consisting of two brigades of infantry, and a regiment of cavalry, amounting to between three and four thousand men, who moved forward about two o'clock in the afternoon from Chrysler's point and attacked our advance which gradually fell back to the position selected for the detachment to occupy, the right resting on the river and the left on a pine wood exhibiting a front of about 700 yards. The ground being open

the troops were thus disposed: The flank companies of the 48th regiment, the detachment of the Canadian Fencibles, with one field piece under Lieut.-Col. Pearson on the right a little advanced on the road, three companies of the 89th regiment, under Capt Barnes, with a gun placed *en echelon* with the advance, on its left, supporting it. The 39th and 89th thrown more to the rear formed the main body and reserve, extending to the woods on the left which were occupied by the Voltigeurs, under Major Herriot, and the Indians under Lieut. Anderson, at about half-past two the action became general, when the enemy endeavoured by moving forward a brigade from his right to turn our left but was repulsed by the 89th forming *en potence* with the 49th and both corps moving forward occasionally firing by platoons. His efforts were next directed against our right and to repulse this movement the 49th took ground in that direction in *echelon* followed by the 89th, when within half musket shot the line was formed under a heavy but irregular fire from the enemy.

The 49th were then directed to charge the gun posted opposite to ours, but it became necessary when within a short distance of it to check the forward movement in consequence of a charge from their cavalry on the right lest they should wheel about and fall upon their rear, but they were received in so gallant a manner by the companies of the 89th under Capt. Barnes, and the well directed fire of the artillery that they quickly retreated and by an immediate charge from those companies one gun was gained. The enemy immediately concentrated their force to check our advance but such was the steady continuance and well directed fire of the troops and artillery that at about half past four they gave way from all points from an exceeding strong position endeavouring by their light infantry to cover their retreat who were soon driven away by a judicious movement made by Lieut.-Col. Pearson. The detachment for the right occupied the ground from which the enemy had been driven and are now moving in pursuit. I regret to find our loss in killed and wounded has been so considerable, but trust a most essential service has been rendered to the country as the whole of the enemy's infantry after the action precipitately retired to their own shore. It is now my grateful duty to point out to your Honor the benefit the service has received from the ability, judgment and active exertions of Lieut. Colonel Harvey, the Deputy Adjutant General, for sparing whom to accompany the detachment, I must again publicly express my acknowledgments. To the cordial co-operation and exertions of Lieut.-Col. Pearson, commanding the detachment from Prescott, Lt. Col. Pleunderlath of the 49th, Major Clifford of the 89th, Major Herriot of the Voltigeurs, and Capt. Jackson of the Royal Artillery, combined with the gallantry of the troops our great success may be attributed. Every man did his duty and I believe I cannot more strongly speak their merits than in mentioning that our small force did not exceed 800 rank and file. To Captains Davis and Skinner of the Quartermaster General's Department, I am under the greatest obligations for the assistance I have received from their zeal and activity has been unremitting. Lieut. Hagerman of the militia has also for his services deserved my public acknowledgments as has also Lieut. Anderson of the Indian department. As the prisoners are hourly bringing in I am unable to furnish your Honor with a correct return of them, but upwards of 100 are in our pos-

session as well as of the ordnance stores as the whole have not been yet collected.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. W. MORRISON,

Lt. Col. commanding corps of observation. To Major General de Rottenburg, &c.

The loss sustained in this gallant action was 22 killed and 177 wounded, with 13 rank and file missing. According to their own account the Americans lost 102 killed and 237 wounded and over 100 prisoners; amongst the killed was one general officer, he also lost one piece of artillery. At daylight on the 12th the British army marched on Cornwall to which a part of the beaten American army had retreated, and immediately on intelligence of their movements reaching the American General a council of war was held at which it was decided to abandon the movement on Montreal and go into winter quarters at French Mills on the Salmon river, where it intersects the national boundary line. Here he erected barracks, block houses, and entrenchments, covering the approaches with abatis lest he should be attacked by a detachment of the 103rd regiment then lying at the Coteau du Lac. Meantime the British were not idle; a detachment crossed to Ogdensburg and brought away a 13-inch iron and a 10-inch brass howitzer with their stores and a large supply of provisions, while at Cornwall the American General received advice of Hampton's defeat at Chateaugay, and on the 20th February, 1814, he burned his barracks, boats and block houses and fell back on Plattsburg, closely followed by the 103rd regiment, who captured over 100 sleigh loads of provisions and stores.

The battle of Chrysler's Farm was fought on scientific principles, there was no bush fighting, and although the Americans acted bravely they were beaten by a force a little over one-fourth their own numerical strength.

FENIAN KNAPSACKS FOR CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.—We (*Montreal Herald*) learn from a regular officer of the staff who was present at the skirmish at Pigeon Hill, that the newspaper reports already published are very fair and accurate accounts of what took place. The quantity of plunder which the Canadians have got is something wonderful. He saw five hundred admirable rifles in a single heap.

The Canadian forces had no idea on the night after the action that the enemy had so completely disbanded, and seeing lights moving about in their front, were kept steadily on the *qui vive*, preparing for a renewed attack in the morning.

The Americans, however, who were acquainted with the state of affairs, utilized the moments to help themselves right and left. Still there was enough left for our men. Rifles of an excellent kind were given away or sold at very inconsiderable prices. Many volunteers had two or three of these weapons, and no end of revolvers, knapsacks and similar fittings.

Col. Smith conceived the idea of letting his old corps, the Victorias, carry Fenian knapsacks for the future as part of their accoutrement. He therefore called a carter who was on the ground, and asked him if he would pick up some. The man readily undertook the task, and speedily brought in three hundred knapsacks in a single load.

RIFLE MATCH.

The Rifle Match under the auspices of the St. Catharines Rifle Association commenced here on Tuesday morning the 16th ult., on the Club ranges. The attendance was not so large as we could have wished, in view of the importance of the occasion; for we are of those who believe that, like gallant little Switzerland, Canada should endeavor to make every one of her citizens, who does not possess some physical disability, a soldier and a marksman. The advantages of this may be seen in the great and gratifying success obtained by Capt. Westover and his gallant band of home guards over the Fenian horde, which was driven panic-stricken across the border at Pigeon Hill. The Fenians were miserable shots, and were armed with the American rifle, which is much inferior in accuracy and range to the Snider, with which our Volunteers are supplied; and the consequence was that while the Fenian bullets were whistling wildly about, or falling short, our projectiles told with deadly effect upon their dismayed ranks. To return to the Match. The day was bright and beautiful, but the wind rather too strong to favor the most exact shooting. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, the shooting, we are pleased to observe, showed marked improvement so far as the Enfields were concerned, over previous occasions. The scene was most lively and picturesque; the green banks of the creek being gay with flags, and dotted with the varied uniforms of the different arms of the service. We noticed among the competitors representatives of the Artillery, Capt Gregory's Cavalry Troop, the 19th and 44th Battalions, and a small but very formidable deputation from the Victoria Club, of Hamilton. With great wisdom and liberality the Club threw the first two matches open to those who had never won over \$5.00 in any public match, for the purpose of inducing the younger members of the Volunteer force to enter and compete, and they charged no entrance fee to the first match for Volunteers, so that there might be no pecuniary hindrance to free competition. In the match open all comers, the Hamilton deputation did remarkably well, nobly redeeming the laurels which had been won from them by the St. Catharines Club team on their own ground on a former occasion. We are certain that the members of the St. Catharines Club will gracefully yield the palm on the present occasion to their gallant opponents, and strive to do better in future. We understand that the Hamilton Club have procured 15 Metford Rifles from England. The Metfords are considered by many superior for long range shooting to any other rifle, and all using the same kind of rifle, when one man gets the elevation properly, he can coach all the others. In the matches open to Small bores and Sniders, the Sniders were allowed a certain number of points, and the result proved that the allowance, at the moderate ranges, put them on a par with the Small bores. At the long ranges, and in a high wind, however, the allowance would have to be great to bring them on a level with the best English Small bores. The late match has proved a success and done a great amount of good, and we hope that the St. Catharines Rifle Association will persevere in the work they have undertaken, in spite of sneers and

abuse from those who are too mean and penurious to give anything, or who have axes of their own to grind, and they may rest assured that they will be supported and encouraged by the liberal and patriotic amongst our citizens, by those who love and revere the flag of our Mother land and by those who are determined, rifle in hand, to defend the integrity of our glorious new Dominion against "All comers." Below we give the scores of the winners:—

FIRST MATCH.—County Match, open to Volunteers of the County of Lincoln only, who have never won a prize exceeding \$5 at any public meeting Rifles, Enfields, Snider-Enfields or breech-loading Spencers. Ranges 200 and 400 yards; five shots at each. No entrance fee.

	200	400	T'l.
\$6 Corporal J. McLaren.....	14	18	3
5 Sergeant T. H. Disher.....	10	18	0
4 Sergeant Rogers.....	12	16	28
3 Private Boyd.....	16	12	28
2 Sergeant Jukes.....	13	14	27
1 Private Coon.....	13	13	26
1 Corporal R. Sword.....	14	12	26
1 Corporal Thorndell.....	14	12	26
1 Private Dalgety.....	11	13	24
1 Gunner A McLaren.....	13	11	24
1 Lieutenant Holmes.....	13	10	23
1 Corporal Ness.....	9	13	22
1 Captain Walker.....	12	10	22
1 Sergeant Wiley.....	13	9	22
1 Captain Kane.....	8	12	20
1 Sergt.-Major Shellew.....	9	10	19
1 Private R. Abbey.....	11	7	18
1 Private G. Hodgkinson.....	9	8	17
1 Corporal Halliwell.....	6	8	14
1 Private J. Connors.....	8	6	14
1 Sergeant Ross.....	7	6	13

SECOND MATCH.—Open to members of the St. Catharines Club only, who have never won a prize exceeding \$5. Any breech-loading rifle with open sights. Ranges 200 and 400 yards; 5 shots at each. Entrance 25 cts.

	200	400	T'l.
\$5 J. Sistrerson.....	14	19	33
4 Lieutenant Holmes.....	14	17	31
3 A Cook.....	4	16	30
2 Sergeant J. H. Disher.....	14	16	30
1 Private G. Coon.....	10	19	29
1 Corporal Sword.....	13	16	29
1 Private Boyd.....	13	16	29
1 Corporal W. Lossing.....	14	14	28
1 A. Letty.....	11	16	27
1 Thomas Beattie.....	12	15	27

THIRD MATCH.—Open to members of the St. Catharines Club only Any rifle. Ranges 300 and 500 yards; five shots at each. Competitors firing with Enfields or Snider Enfields to receive three points. Entrance, 25 cents. First prize, a Snider Enfield Rifle, with bayonet. Presented to the St. Catharines Rifle Club by the Ontario Rifle Association:

	Rifle.	300	500	T'l.
Dr. Goodman—Whitworth.....	43343	34444	36	
Capt. Haney, 44th—Snider.....	43224	33343	34	
Capt. Thompson—Snider.....	34244	32333	34	
A. Cook—Snider.....	43444	02333	34	
Corp. May—Marston.....	33333	34443	33	
Sergt. J. H. Disher—Snider.....	42322	33443	33	
George Disher—Rigby.....	32343	33443	31	
Sergt. Storrs—Snider.....	33322	24323	30	
J. B. Disher—Rigby.....	43333	34340	30	
J. Turner—Snider.....	33333	03334	30	
W. Lossing—Snider.....	22222	33343	26	
R. Sword—Snider.....	03333	23333	26	
John Cawker—Kerr.....	24322	22343	27	

FOURTH MATCH.—All Comers—Any Rifle; 300, 500 and 700 yards 5 shots at each. Entrance 50 cents. First Prize, \$10; Second \$8; Third \$6; Fourth \$5; Fifth \$4; and Sixth \$2.

	Rifle	300	500	700	T'l.
J. Little—Metford.....	33334	44434	43444	54	
J. Adam—Rigby.....	23233	43444	44344	51	
J. Mason—Metford.....	33334	44343	43433	51	
G. Disher—Rigby.....	34433	43334	33434	51	
Corp. May—Marston.....	43334	34434	33343	51	
J. Brass—Metford.....	33	33	43343	44433	50

FIFTH MATCH.—Rifle Derby, with \$20 added by Club—open to all comers, any Rifle; Range 600 yards, 7 shots. Entrance 50 cts. Competitors using Enfield Rifles to receive 3 points, 10 per cent of entrance fees to be deducted by Club towards expenses. First Prize 3-10ths; Second and Third 2-10ths; Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, 1-10th each.

	Rifle	600 yds	T'l.
\$7 62 J. J. Mason—Metford.....	3444344	26	
5 08 J. Brass—Metford.....	4334434	25	
5 08 J. Adam—Rigby.....	4444333	23	
2 54 Geo. Disher—Rigby.....	4342444	25	
2 54 J. McLaren—Snider.....	2324453	25	
2 54 Corp. May—Marston.....	3432432	23	

SIXTH MATCH.—Consolation Match—open to all unsuccessful competitors. 1st Prize Lieut. Murray—Silk Hat and \$2. 2nd do N. Parnall—Cruet Stand. 3rd do Mr. Frederick—Daily Journal 1 year. 4th do H. Wilson—Summer Coat. 5th do J. C. Green—Mr. Beeton's Prize. 6th do M. Bierney—Picture and Frame. —St. Catharines Constitutional.

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